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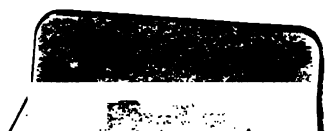
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THE ILLUSTRATED ENGLISH READER.



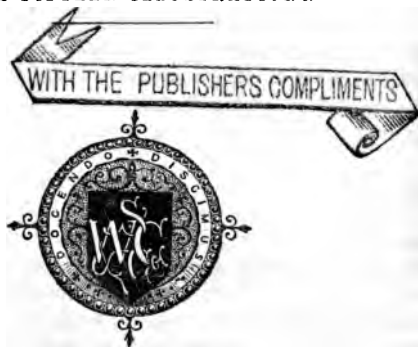
SECOND BOOK.

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1980

The Illustrated English Readers.

THE ILLUSTRATED
ENGLISH READER,
SECOND BOOK.

WITH FIFTEEN ILLUSTRATIONS.



WILLIAM COLLINS, SONS, AND COMPANY
GLASGOW, EDINBURGH, AND LONDON.

1875.

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OXFORD.

PREFACE.

IN the preparation of this book the Editor has endeavoured to combine pleasure with instruction. He has selected lessons, the subject-matter of which, he thinks, well-fitted to interest the pupil, and thereby all the more likely to enable him to read with "intelligence, ease, and expression."

The more important words, with the meaning which they bear in the text, have been placed at the beginning of each lesson, and at the end have been added a series of Questions, Reading Columns, and short Exercises in Dictation. The questions are intended to aid and encourage the pupil in the important work of home preparation. They will also be found of service to parents and others in testing the extent and accuracy of the child's acquaintance with the lesson.

The numerous woodcuts which have been inserted throughout the book will, it is hoped, tend to foster in the mind of the young scholar habits of thought and observation, and thus render his progress more satisfactory, and the work of learning more pleasant.

In conclusion, the Editor has to express his obligations to the various authors and publishers from whose works he has obtained so much instructive matter, and derived many valuable suggestions.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE BOOK.

I. The words at the beginning of the lesson and those in the Reading Columns at the end have been accented and divided into syllables. When such words are read either by the class as a whole, or by each individual pupil, care should be taken that each syllable is clearly and distinctly pronounced. Correct pronunciation in syllables is one of the best means to obtain correct spelling.

II. The Dictation Exercises have been constructed from words which occur in the lesson. The words are intended to be given first, and these having been examined and corrected, a fresh dictation exercise will present itself in the sentences.

III. The Word Exercises at the end of each section may be used either as home or class exercises, or both. A good thing for the pupil would be to ask him to copy a few of the words upon his slate, dividing each into its syllables, and marking the accent.

IV. By way of training the young mind at an early stage to distinguish Name words from others, the pupil is asked to tell the nouns in a portion of each lesson, and, at a more advanced stage, the adjectives. This exercise will generally be found to interest as well as benefit the pupil.

V. Elliptical Exercises on words similar in sound, together with a number of Proverbs in common use, have been inserted to give variety to the contents of the book

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THE ENGLISH READER.

SECOND BOOK.

SECTION I.

I.—JAMIE AND ROVER.

Nurse, one who takes care of children.	Lit'-ter of puppies, a brood of young dogs.
Lawn, a grassy plain.	Doom'ed, condemned.
Trot'-ted, moved fast.	Riv'-er, a stream of fresh water.
Pet'-ted, fondled.	Play-fel'-lows, those we play with.
Re-mem'-ber, call to mind.	
Ti'-ny, very little.	

WELL may Jamie love Rover, and well may Rover love Jamie, for they have saved each other's lives. Shall I tell you how? Don't you think you would be very fond of a dog that had saved your life? Yes; I am sure you would. Well, this is what Rover did for Jamie. When he was a very little fellow, he was playing in his papa's garden, quite safe, as every one thought. And his nurse left him for two or three minutes sitting with Rover on the lawn. When she came back, both dog and child were gone. You may be sure she was in a sad fright, and called Jamie as loud as she could; and papa, and mama, and all the people in the house came running out to see what was the matter. Then they heard

AND ROVER.

istance. And they ran to
the sound came. And there
d cold, on the grass, and
ver him, wagging his tail,
d saved him. For Rover
nie's life. The child had
rse left him, and found his
while he stooped to pick a
y, he fell in. You may be
l and made very much of



puppies were taken out, on their way to the river, Jamie and his nurse met the man, and stopped to look at them. Now they were all nice little pups, but one of them, Rover, was prettier than any, and licked Jamie's little fat hand so softly, that the baby was quite pleased, and cried to have him. Just then papa came by, and seeing how much his little boy was taken with the puppy, he said he might have it for his own; and so first Jamie saved Rover from being drowned, and then Rover saved Jamie from being drowned; and after this I think you will not wonder that they both became very fast friends and play-fellows.

QUESTIONS.

Where was Jamie playing? Who had charge of him? Where did she leave him? What did she do when she came back? Why? What had become of Jamie? Who saved his life? Tell how Jamie saved Rover's life.

ABOUT NOUNS.—Noun is the grammar word for the *name* of anything: Jamie, Rover, life, garden, dog, are names, and are called nouns.

Tell the nouns in the first ten lines of the lesson.

READING COLUMNS.

Fel'-low.	Wag'-ging.	Drowned.
Min'-utes.	Stoop'-ed.	Stopped.
Gar'-den.	Wat-er-li'-ly.	Pret'-ti-er.
Bark'-ing.	Pet'-ted.	Pleased.
Dis'-tance.	Nei'-ther.	Licked.

Write to Dictation:—

Fond.	Minutes.	Four.	Friends.
Quite.	Wagging.	Sure.	Prettier.

Also,

Are you *quite sure* Rover was *prettier* than all the other pups? His *fond friends* saw him wagging his tail for four *minutes*.

ENTS.

EVANTS.

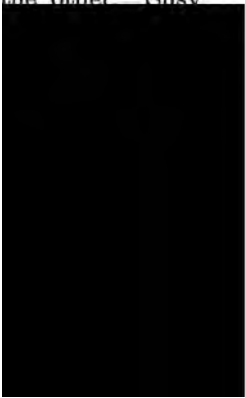
ort stockings.
t, first food taken in
7.
put to a stand.
7 to find out.
i.

er to take care of
r why she had a

I shall tell you
ou can ask your
he others. For,
t have too.

e did not know
hey were. They
ey were useless.

much alike, that
the other Susy



mother said she sh
they did so. But t
to behave, they w
like rose-leaves, or
you can think of.

Susy had anothe
no notice of for som
how to wait upon
others did. They
seldom still a mor
was how to kick ho

Susy had still an
very useful, for wi
have heard her mot
or the shovel and to
a charming noise; r
nor the doggie say

She had one mo
out of sight all the
first was to help h
and dinners, and
became good for
while.

If I go on in th
be much puzzled.
names of these ser
you three guesses;
the third time, you
glass, where you w
I have talked about

SERVANTS.

ONS.

ocks? Which of Susy's servants let
er hear her mother sing? What
was the name of the one she kept
out of sight?

first ten lines.

OLUMNS.

oint'-ed.	Whis'-tle.
.	Charm'-ing.
-ful.	Puz'-zled.
	A-fraid'.
t.	Guess'-es.

Scratch.	Puzzled.
Whistle.	Afraid.

ill be *disappointed*. You may
face. I am *afraid* and *puzzled*.

BOY'S GOOD-NIGHT.



Perhaps, if you could sing in words,
You would have said, "Good-night!"

To all my pretty flowers, good-night—
You blossom, while I sleep!
And all the stars, that shine so bright,
With you their watches keep.

The moon is lighting up the skies,
The stars are sparkling there;
'Tis time to shut our weary eyes,
And say our evening prayer.

Eliza Lee Follen.

Tell the nouns in the first two verses.

Write to Dictation:—

Hidden.		Sleeping.		Friends.		Merry.
Perhaps.		Flowers.		Blossom.		Weary.

Also,

The sun is *hidden*, and *perhaps* your *merry friends* are *weary* and *sleeping*. The *flowers* will *blossom*.

IV.—ATTEND TO GOOD ADVICE.

Com-pan'-ions, those we go with.		Per'-ished, died.
Im-me'-di-ate-ly, at once.		Tram'-bled, shook.
Pause, stop.		Con-fined', kept in.
Ven'-ture, risk.		Re-cov'-er-y, being well again.

FRANK was coming from school one very cold day in winter, and as he was passing with the other boys over a bridge, he saw that the river was covered with ice. "Come," said he to his companions, "let us have a slide!" They were all ready to join him, and immediately ran down

ATTEND TO GOOD ADVICE.

hat led to the river. At t
n old man met them, who
on the ice, it is not stron

This made the rest of
o venture upon the ice.
ne who paid no attention t
old man. He stepped upon
to his companions, "For
what is there to be afraid
t gone many steps before t
feet, and in he plunged up

All the boys ran off cryin
: must have perished, if
an to the spot and saved
rom head to foot, and at
a word. Though his wet
and great care was taken
ill, and confined to his be

Write to Dictation :—

School,
Pause.

Bridge,
Clothes.

Said,
Several.

Afraid,
Advice.

Also,

The boy *said* he was not *afraid* to pass over the *bridge* near the *school*. His *clothes* were wet. *Several* boys will not *pause* to take *advice*.

V.—A COLOURED GENTLEMAN.

Naugh'-ty, wicked.
Häst'-ened, went fast.
Om'-ni-bus, a large carriage.
Roll'-ing, running.

In-clined', disposed.
Grin'-ning, showing the teeth.
Shak'-ing, trembling.
Park, a place in London.




ON a summer's day a family of children, whose parents had come up from the country for a few weeks in London, were sent with their nurse into one of the great Parks near which they were lodging. The nurse, who was a careless woman.

GENTLEMAN.

at on the grass under
amuse herself with a
to play about as they
sed to the country, and
ed away without any

ally, the two elder chil-
he little ones, but after
t of the lake with the
ought they must run on
hey set the two little
under a bush, and told
they ran down to the

ng minute, for the lake
seemed to be, and when
ld not help staying to
ng the swans, as well



till they came to the railings round the Park; but outside the Park there was a broad road, with carriages, and cabs, and omnibuses rolling along in a stream that never stopped.

Robby thought he could have got across himself, though he was a little afraid, but how to manage with Annie and Billy he could not see. They looked all round for nurse, but she was running about in a great fright seeking them quite in other directions.

Robby felt very much inclined to cry, as the little ones were doing, for everybody seemed in too great a hurry to notice them, or to help them across the crowded road; but just when he was at his wit's end a tall lad, with a black face, stopped and asked him what was the matter. Though Robby had never seen a black face before, yet it looked so good-natured, with its grinning mouth and white teeth, that Robby soon told what was the matter; and Sambo said it would be all right. He asked Robby the name of the street where they lived, and he told them he knew it quite well. Then he took up little Annie with her bare feet in his arms, and told the others to stick close to him; and so he got them safe across the road, and did not leave them till he saw them at their own door.

There they met the careless nurse, her eyes red with crying, and shaking all over with fear at having lost her children. She thanked Sambo

ENTLEMAN.

He quickly ran away,
Had he not shown
An errand-boy with
True *gentle*-man than
Side in the Park on
!

MS.

Are two elder ones go? Why
Are the two little ones crying?
Who took them home?

nes.

UMNS.

ldg'-ing.	Pleas'-ant.
ats.	Min'-ute.
urr'-ing-es.	Man'-age.
owd'-ed.	Grin'-ning.

Lodging.
Directions.



"Thank you kindly," said a cherry,
"We would rather stay up here;
If we ventured down this morning,
You would eat us up, I fear."



One, the finest of the cherries,
Dangled from a slender twig;
"You are beautiful," said Freddie,
"Red and ripe, and oh, how big!"

"Catch me," said the cherry, "catch me,
Little master, if you can."
"I would catch you soon," said Freddie,
"If I were a grown-up man."

HERRY TREE.

. to reach it,
toes ;
out,
d Freddie's nose.

e Freddie,
hen it's right ;"
boldly,
o-night."

Aunt Effie's Rhymes.

28.

| Ventured.
Toss.

ree, and the boy *ventured*
res.



BABY A

after they were born
and could hardly stand
they got away from
about in a very strange
up by its tiny tail
cry; I told Tom it
what the tail was for
question rather per-
see it in that light.

to some joke, told
guinea-pigs, for if you
the tail, its eyes would
should like to try
my guinea-pigs, but
among the whole lot
why God had given
not to others, and
shapes and sizes. I
stand everything.

Isn't baby delighted
Puss all playing as
likes to stroke old
little chubby hands,
pinch her ears, or
some children do.

"Stroke away, baby
and purrs at him.
baby like ours. I
and beautiful; an
prettiest cat and .

KITTENS.

'll sing a song about

boy !
iving toy ;
ur,
er purr,
e her neck,
nottled back ;
play,—
they ?

oy !
ht with joy,
ens' pranks,
untebanks ;
cat hide
side,
a foe,
hey go.

ty !



READING COLUMNS.		
Kit'-tens.	Per'-plexed'.	Dif'-fer-ent.
An'-tics.	Guin'-ea-pigs.	Chil'-dren.
Pit'-i-ful.	Ex-per'-i-ment.	Pret'-ti-est.
Ques'-tion.	Crea'-tures.	Moun'-te-banks.
Write to Dictation :—		
Pleasant.	Purr.	Grey.
Slily.	Mew.	Squeak.

Also,

It is *pleasant* to hear the *grey* cat *purr*. You can also hear it *mew*, and if you take it by the tail it will *squeak*. How *slily* it moves!

VIII.—MARY AND HER LITTLE FRIEND.

Or'-phan, one who has neither father nor mother.	Hop, jumped.
Lone'-ly, by one's self.	Kitch'-en, the room where the food is cooked.
Snatch'-ed, picked up.	Com'-forts, cheers.

MARY is a little orphan. Once she had a father and mother, who loved her very dearly; but it pleased God to take them away to a better world, and Mary was left alone. Mary cried very sadly at first; and though she does not sit down and weep day by day, as she used to do, yet her little heart is often very sad and lonely; and at night, when she lays her head down on her pillow, she often sobs herself to sleep. But Mary has not much time for sad thoughts in the day. She is a little servant-girl now, in a cottage with an old mistress, who is often very unkind to her, and makes Mary work far too hard for her strength, which is but that of a child, for she is only twelve years old. But Mary has her pleasures too, in spite of all her

ot in his power to take away
e does his best to comfort her u
ho do you think this little frie
ore nor less than a pretty ro
ill tell you how Mary became
er little pet. One day last wi
m on the ground almost dea
e frost had killed every little p
ove the ground, and the eart
ozen down too far for worms to
ad been quite covered with sn
any days. So poor little robin
od in vain, and the cold had
tle wings and feet, and at las
pon the ground, and there he
out to die. But Mary, who ha
to the cold garden by her mist
arpets, though her poor little

1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

a goldfinch had lately died; Mary put robin into this, and gave him both food and water. At first she shut the door, but the next day she left it open, and robin flew in and out as he liked. He was so tame that he would hop on the table and peck the loaf. Day by day he grew tamer, till at last he did not seem to care about going away at all. Mary left the door and window open, but he always stayed with her till the snow was gone; then he flew away, but often came back, as if to see how his kind friend got on. In the summer he built his nest near the house; and now it is winter again, he comes to the window and takes crumbs from her hand; and as there is snow on the ground, I have no doubt he will once more come to live with Mary in the kitchen as before, and his song is so sweet it comforts Mary like her mother's voice.

QUESTIONS.

What is Mary? What does she do now? How does her mistress often treat her? What is a pleasure to Mary? How did Mary

get acquainted with her little pet? Where did she find him? What did she do with him? Where was he put?

Tell the nouns in the first ten lines.

READING COLUMNS.

Pil'-low.	Strength.	Froz'-en.
Cot'-tage.	Sor'-row-ful.	Ac-quaint'-ed.
Thoughts.	Friend.	Gold'-finch.
Pleas'-ure.	Tri'-als.	Snatch'-ed.
Write to Dictation :—		
Strength.	Friend.	Carpets.
Thoughts.	Quite.	Lately.

Also,

A *friend* of mine who had not much *strength* was sent to beat the *carpets*. *Lately* she felt *quite* ill, and had many sad *thoughts*.

An-nounce', to tell.

| now

THREE years ago I had a spare
present, which became so tame



When he was first brought to my shop I took him out of the cage into my hand, to show how tame he was; but he was not disposed to be so tame in a strange place, for the moment he caught sight of the open door he flew from my hand, through the shop, and alighted in the street about one hundred yards distant. We had, however, no difficulty in catching him again, for he let his old master take him up without attempting to fly away.

I kept him in his cage some time after that, now and then letting him out to fly about the room, when the doors and windows were closed; but he became so tame, and so used to us, that at last the cage was put away, the doors and windows were constantly being opened, and "Dick" was allowed to go just where he pleased. When the meals were brought in, Dick would fly on the table and help himself to what he thought best, and often fly on to the bread before we had time to place it on the table, and standing on the top of the loaf would reach his head over to peck a hole in the crumby part, which would mostly be large enough to bury himself in before he left it.

It was amusing to see him alone in the shop, perched in the window; and when a customer came in he would announce it by a "chirp," and fly on the counter, as if to see what was being sold. He would eat from a stranger's hand, and,

if he was not noticed, sometimes he would surprise him by alighting on his shoulder; but if a dog came in, he would fly into the room in the greatest flutter. He knew my voice when I returned from business, would fly into the shop to meet me, and ride into the parlour on my shoulder; and when the evenings were getting cold he would get snug inside my vest, or crouch down close to the warm teapot during tea, unless he was helping himself to milk or sugar, when he would hop from one to the other, and taste them alternately. At night he perched on the mantleshelf, and if any one disturbed him after he had gone to sleep he would show fight, but not stir an inch from his favourite place. At the break of day he would fly on to my head, and continue chirping until I awoke.

One day he did not make his appearance at dinner; but after calling him several times from the open window, I was surprised to see him come flying off a neighbouring roof, about fifty yards from the house. This visit he repeated several times afterwards, till at last a cat, that had been watching him for a long time, pounced upon him. The poor bird gave a cry of pain, and before we had time to get outside, the cat had carried him off, leaving us to mourn the loss of such an interesting and amusing pet.

A WONDERFUL

QUESTIONS

What is a tame sparrow? Where
did this sparrow fly about? What
was its name? What would Dick do
when the meals were brought in?
What did he do when a customer
came into the shop? Where did he

Tell the nouns in the first ten

READING COPIES

<p>Pres'-ent. A-mus'ed. Dif-fi-cul-ty. At-tempt'-ing.</p>	<p>Con'-stant-ly Cus'-tom-er. A-light'-ing. Business (bi)</p>
---	---

Write to Dictation:—

<p>Allowed. Parlour.</p>	<p>Peck. Business.</p>
------------------------------	----------------------------

Also,

The sparrow was *allowed* to c
it would *continue* for some time
business it was very *amusing* to s
a hole in the *loaf*.

X.—TO MY LITTLE

Crea'-ture, a living being.
Pleas'-ant, agreeable.

LITTLE boy, with laughi
Bright and blue as yond
Come, and I will teach
Who it is that lives abo

It is God, who made the
God who gave all creatu
God who sees each spar
God who reigns Great I

THE BOY.

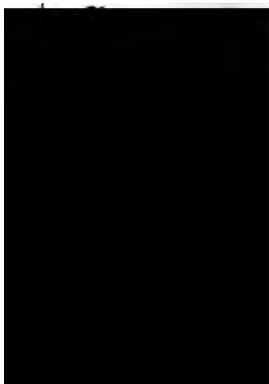
at breeze,
wers and trees ;
oy,
oy.

love,
ve ?

show,
here below ;
send,
indest friend.

I look

will find,



suddenly heard on the stairs. Who could it be? The door flew open, and behold! there entered the bear—the huge shaggy beast, with his clanking chain.

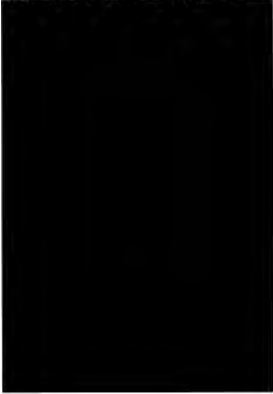


Tired of standing so long in the yard alone, Bruin had at length found his way to the staircase. At first the little children were in a terrible fright at this unexpected visit, and each ran into a corner to hide himself. But the bear found them all out, and put his muzzle snuffing up to them, but did not harm them in the least. He must be a big dog, thought the children, and they began to stroke him familiarly.

CHILDREN.

out at his full length
gest boy rolled over
head in the shaggy
the eldest boy went
humped away on it
upon the bear stood
an to dance! What
ouldered his musket;
one too, and he held
soldier. There's a
! And away they
o!

d, and the children's
uld have seen her,
cheeks white as a
th horror! But the
h a look of intense
we are only playing



Write to Dictation:—

Children.	Stairs.	Floor.	Fixed.
Inn.	Chain.	Stretched.	Huge.

Also,

In an *inn* up *stairs* three little *children* were playing. A *huge* bear, with its clanking *chain*, entered the room. It *stretched* itself on the *floor*, and the children *fixed* their eyes upon it.

XII.—PETER THE WILD BOY.

Rel'-ish, enjoy.	E-scape', flight.
Di'-et, food.	Con-ceal'ed, hid.
In-struct'-ors, teachers.	Fol'-i-age, leaves.
Sav'-age, a person in a wild state.	I-de'-as, notions.

PETER the wild boy was found in a wood near Hanover, walking on his hands and feet, feeding on grass and moss, and climbing trees like a squirrel. When found he appeared to be about thirteen, and could not speak. He was brought to George I. at Hanover, who happened to be at dinner, and the king caused him to taste of all the dishes on the table, that he might learn to relish human diet, and wished him to have such instructors as became a human being.

But the poor little savage cared for nothing of the sort. He was very much frightened; and though he was very kindly treated, the boy soon made his escape into the same wood, and concealed himself in the thick foliage of a tree, so that the branch had to be sawn down to get at the poor creature. This Peter had scarcely any

ideas of his own. He could not make out why he should wear clothes, and seemed very uncomfortable in them. Nothing could induce him to lie on a bed—he would tear the bed-clothes; but he sat or slept in a corner of the room, as though it had been a den. Poor fellow! I suppose he felt safer so, as he had been used to hide from wild beasts, and could not believe that he was now perfectly safe.

The strangest thing of all was, that this strange boy could not be taught to speak, though very many kind and learned men tried hard to teach him, to hear how it was that he had been found living the life of a wild animal; but he died young, and never told his sad story.

QUESTIONS.

Where was Peter the wild boy found? What was he doing? What did he feed on? How old did he seem to be? To whom was he brought? What did he cause him to taste? Why? Did he care for them? What did he continue to do?	Where did he hide himself? What had to be done before he could be got? What did he not like to wear? Where did he like to sleep? Why? What was the strangest thing of all about this boy? Why were people anxious to teach him to speak?
---	--

Tell the nouns in the first ten lines.

READING COLUMNS.

Han'-o-ver.	Fol'-i-age.	Be-lieve'.
Squir'-rel.	Crea'-ture.	Per'-fect-ly.
Fright'-ened.	Scarce'-ly.	Clothes.
Treat'-ed.	Un-com'-fort-able.	An-i-mal.

Write to Dictation :—

Walking.	Squirrel.	Wood.
Feeding.	Thirteen.	Sawn.

Also,

As I was walking in the wood, I saw thirteen squirrels feeding near a tree which had been sawn down.

XIII.—THE ROBIN'S FRIEND.

Farm-la'-bour-ers, workers on a farm.	Re-mained, stayed.
Hop'-ping, jumping about.	Re-lie'ed, supplied.
Beg'-ging, asking.	Miss'ed, knew the want of.
Crumbs, morsels.	As-sist', help.
	Mor'-sel, a small piece of food.

SOME farm-labourers in Cheshire were last winter working out in a field. When dinner-time came they all sat down to eat their food. A little



robin, that was very, very hungry and cold, came hopping about, begging for crumbs. No one gave it any; but as it was not driven away, the robin went coolly up to the dinner of one of the men, and began helping itself.

RIEND.

g thief!" said one.
er.

man to whom the
ngry and cold, poor
to eat as well as we
uch as it wants. I

bin came again, and
He fed it as long as
of the country, and
f the bird, he never

are, our little readers
to think, that that
cannot be much good
sist, if it lay in his
gry robin. The best
ready to help others,



Write to Dictation :—

Crumbs.

Coolly.

Thief.

Eat.

Morsel.

Assist.

Also,

I would not call a robin a *thief* though it were to come *coolly* up on the table and *eat* some *crumbs*. When it is hungry and cold I would be glad to *assist* it to a *morsel* of my bread.

XIV.—THE BLIND BOY.

Re-plied', answered.

Fra'-grant, sweet-smelling.

Shade, protection.

Notes, sounds in music.

Dis-ease', sickness.

Meek, gentle.

Sight'-less, without sight.

Fi'n-al, last.

"DEAR MARY," said the poor blind boy,

"That little bird sings very long;

Say, do you see him in his joy,

And is he pretty as his song?"

"Yes, Edward, yes," replied the maid;

"I see the bird on yonder tree."

The poor boy sighed, and gently said,

"Sister, I wish that I could see.

"The flowers, you say, are very fair,

And bright green leaves are on the trees,

And pretty birds are singing there—

How beautiful for one who sees!

"Yet I the fragrant flowers can smell,

And I can feel the green leaf's shade,

And I can hear the notes that swell

From those dear birds that God has made.

"So, sister, God to me is kind,

Though sight, alas! He has not given;

But tell me, are there any blind

Among the children up in heaven?"

On that dear boy, so meek and
 His widow'd mother wept, and
 That God would spare her sight

He felt her warm tears on his face
 And said, "Oh, never weep for
 I'm going to a better place,
 Where God my Saviour I shall see"

"And you'll be there, dear Mary,
 But, mother, when you get up
 Tell me, dear mother, that 'tis I
 You know I never saw you here"

He spoke no more, but sweetly
 Until the final blow was given
 When God took up that poor blind boy
 And opened first his eyes in heaven

Tell the nouns in the first two verses.

QUESTIONS.

What is a blind boy? A deaf boy?	could he hear?
A dumb boy? A lame boy? What	him? What
the blind boy say to Mary?	What did she
it did she answer? What did	ask his sister
boy wish? What did Mary	

XV.—MASTER MISCHIEF.

Sme'ared, soiled.
 Nim'bly, smartly.
 De-mu're, sedate.

Gri'm-y, very dirty.
 Re-con-ci'led, made friends again.
 Dis-gra'ced, dishonoured.

MANY, many years ago, when my grandpapa was quite a little boy, he sometimes went to stay with his aunt, and he often amused himself by



watching her monkey, that used to be up to all sorts of tricks.

As Jacko lived in the kitchen, he generally played off his fun on the maid-servants, and one day in particular he did a very knowing thing.

The tea-things had been set on the table ready for tea, and the two maids had put the kettle on

the side of the fire to boil whilst they went upstairs to dress and tidy themselves, leaving master Jacko sitting on his chair by the fire.

Grandpapa was outside the window, peeping in, as he often did, to watch the monkey.

Jacko sat still for a few minutes, and then he quietly got down, went to the fireplace, and rubbed his little hands on the black sooty outsides of the saucepans and kettles that stood there, and then smeared his face all over, till both hands and face were quite black; then he nimbly jumped up on to the hob, where it was not hot, took the lid off the kettle, which had not yet begun to boil, and washed his face and hands quite clean in the water inside. Then he put back the lid again, and went and sat on his chair, looking as good and demure as if butter would not melt in his mouth.

Presently one of the servants came down, and began to make the tea; but what was her surprise, in pouring out the water, to find it all black and grimy!

As soon as the other maid came, the one who had discovered the dirty water immediately began to scold her, saying, "Anne! just look at this water!"

"What's the matter with it?" asked Anne.

"Why, you've put dirty water in the kettle, or never cleaned it, or something!"

"What do you mean, Jane, a-talking to me like *that*? *Me* put dirty water in the kettle? Never!"

"Well, just look here, and tell me what you call this, I should like to know!"

Anne looked as Jane poured some of the dirty water into a clean white cup, and was greatly astonished, and very cross at being found fault with.

"Well I know I got it straight from the pump, where I get it every day; somebody must have put something into it, for I know *I* never did."

However, whilst fresh water was being put to boil, grandpapa, hearing the squabble in the kitchen, came in and told the whole story of how he had watched Master Jacko's trickery from the window; this reconciled everybody, but poor Jacko was disgraced, which I think he well deserved; don't you?

QUESTIONS.

When grandpapa was a little boy	On whom did he play off his fun?
where did he stay? How did he	Tell the trick he played one day.
amuse himself? What was the name	Who explained the whole story?
of the monkey? Where did he live?	

Tell the nouns in the first ten lines.

READING COLUMNS.

Watch'-ing.	Min'-utes.	Im-me'-di-ate-ly.
Mon'-key.	Qui'-et-ly.	Straight.
Kitch'-en.	Sauce'-pans.	Squab'-ble.
Par-tic'-u-lar.	Pres'-ent-ly.	Trick'-er-y.

Write to Dictation :—

Quite.	Aunt.	Surprised.	Nimbley.
Quietly.	Scold.	Fault.	Chair.

Also,

My *aunt* who was *quietly* sitting on a *chair* was *quite* *surprised* to see the monkey jump so *nimbley* from one place to another. She soon began to *scold* it because it had done some *fault*.

XVI.—THE FABLE OF THE RAIN-DROP.

De-pend', rely upon.
 Sup-port', maintenance.
 Droop'-ing, withering.
 Hill'-ock, a little hill.

Cheer, comfort.
 Start'-ed, set off.
 Er'-rand, message.
 Cea'sed, stopped.

THERE was once a farmer who had a large field of fine land ; he ploughed it, and sowed it with corn, and weeded it with great care, as he had nothing else to depend on for the support of his wife and children. But after he had worked so hard, he saw the corn beginning to droop for want of rain, and he thought he should lose his crop. This made him very sad, and he went out every day to look at his corn, and see if there was any hope of rain.

One day, as he stood looking at the sky very sadly, two little rain-drops up in the clouds over his head saw him, and one said to the other, "Look at that poor farmer ; I feel sorry for him ; he has taken such pains with his field of corn, and now it is all drooping ; I wish I could do him some good."

"Yes," said the other ; "but you are only a little rain-drop ; and what can you do ? You can't wet even one hillock."

"Well," said the first, "to be sure I can't do much, but I can cheer the farmer a little, at any rate, and I mean to do my best. I'll try ; I'll go to the field to show my good-will, if I can do no more ; so here I go."

And down went the rain-drop, and came pat on *the farmer's nose*, and then fell on one stalk of corn.

"Dear me," said the farmer, "what's that? A rain-drop! Where did that come from? I do believe we shall have a shower."

The first rain-drop had no sooner started than the second one said, "Well, if you go, I'll go too;" so down it dropped, and fell on another stalk of corn. By this time a great many rain-drops had come up to hear what their friends were talking of. So when they heard them, and saw them going to water the corn, and cheer the farmer's heart, one of them said, "If you are going on such a good errand, I'll go too." And down he came. "So will I"—"So will I"—said the others, till a whole shower of them came, and the corn ceased to droop, and grew, and got ripe, and all because the little rain-drop did what it could.

QUESTIONS.

What did the farmer do to his land? Why? What caused his corn to droop? What effect had this upon him? What did one little rain-drop say to another? What did the other say? What did the first then do?	On what did it alight? What did it next fall on? What did the farmer say? What became of the other rain-drop? What was the result of all this?
--	--

Tell the nouns in the first ten lines.

READING COLUMNS.

Ploughed'.	Droop'-ing.	Sec'-ond.
So'wed.	Hill'-ock.	Talk'-ing.
Chil'-dren.	Stalk.	Er'-rand.
Be-gin'-ning.	Field.	Cea'sed.

Write to Dictation:—

Care.	Sorry.	Field.	Believe.
Loss.	Sure.	Sooner.	Friends.

Also,

I am *sure* you will be *sorry* if you *lose* what you have got. Take *care* not to do so. My *friends believe* the corn in the *fields* will be *sooner* ripe this year than last.

LITTLE moments, ho
Golden wingéd, flitt
Bearing many thing
Into vast eternity !

Never do they wait
If completed is my t
Whether gathering g
Doing good or evil d
Onward haste they e
Adding all unto thei

And the little momer
Record, if we wake o
Of our every thought
For us all some time

Artists are the momer
Ever painting somethi
On the walls and in tl
Painting pictures ever

If we smile

And that pictures which they paint
 Have no background of complaint :
 So the Angel Memory
 May not blush for you and me !

Tell the nouns in the first two verses.

READING COLUMNS.

E-ter'-ni-ty.
 Com-ple't-ed.
 Rec'-ord.
 Art'-ists.
 Pict'-ures.

Mem'-o-ry.
 E-ter'-nal-ly.
 Noise-less.
 Pleas'-ant.
 An'-gel.

XVIII.—THE STORY OF MY SQUIRREL.

Ty'-ny, small.
 Porch, entrance to a building.
 She'-tered, protected.
 Tone, sound.
 De-light', fondness.
 Sul'-ky, cross.
 Coax, flatter.
 Grunt, sound of a hog.

Suc-ces'-d-ed, to be successful.
 Per-sua'-d-ed, induced.
 Ri-dic'-u-lous, laughable.
 Pine, wish for.
 Sur-prise, astonishment.
 Twig, a branch.
 Cur'-tain, a covering.
 Pleas'-ures, enjoyments.

I SHOULD like to tell you a story of a squirrel that once belonged to me. Some years ago a little boy who lived near my home caught it when it was quite young, and so tiny, that he used to keep it inside a warm glove, and let it sleep in his bed at night. When it grew stronger and older he gave it to me, and my mother bought a proper cage for it, made with wires going round and round, instead of straight up like a bird's cage, which we called the wheel, and a box at one end, full of hay for it to sleep in. In summer the cage

called him, because she was a



THE STORY OF

"Poor de den" than anything else. He imitated her voice perfectly, and even when he was full of hay, sleeping, he would come near the cage, and round the wheel as if he were begging, or else hold out his paw and beg for food, and brought him.

Not long after he came away from home on a visit. I received a letter from our mother telling me that she had been quite unhappy since he had been taken away; he would not eat anything, and sat all day in his nest, and when she went up to see him, he would coax him to eat, she would only get an angry grunt, as if he was telling her to go away; and she was afraid that he would die of hunger. In her kind efforts, she succeeded in making him answer to his sister's voice, and poor little Li was persuaded then to creep out and see him. He was fed once more. He was taken away again, and the way in which he came back round the wheel was the way he had never ever saw, and would have been glad to do as it did me. I used to be very sad, having been taken from him for the first time. The reason that he never saw the woods and trees, and was so happy.

at he should get out of the house. At last my sister came into the room. A few moments Twirry made a rush at her dress, and into her arms, and then, with him round him, she carried him and laid him down in the hay. The next day she was all day long troubled us about poor Twirry, for he felt the cold very much; so she bought him a piece of flannel, a pair of socks, and to our surprise and amusement she put it on like a shawl, and it quite well that it was meant to keep him warm. Well, I have not much more to tell you of Twirry. One cold afternoon in

I was sitting alone upstairs, and my sister came to the room crying. She had a large thick shawl, and something else. And presently she unfolded it, and my little body was cold and at

The next day we took him to a man who stuffed animals. We would not have Twirry put to climb up a twig, because, for one reason, he had never known what it was to climb; but he was put to lie on a bed of moss, with his head resting on his paw, and his tail curled round him, and his eyes closed as if asleep, and a bell-glass over him; and the little stand was placed on a table in our bed-room. And in my bed-room it is still, for though we moved to another house some years afterwards, Twirry followed us, and I can see him now while I am writing. His table stands near my bed, and sometimes in the summer, when the curtain is drawn quite back because of the heat, the first thing I see when I open my eyes in the bright early morning is Twirry in his mossy nest.

We are soon going to leave this house, but wherever we may go, I think we shall never part with Twirry, because he reminds us of the merry days of our childhood, and of the pleasures that we knew in our dear old home.

QUESTIONS.

Who caught the little squirrel? Where did he keep it? Where was it put when it grew older? How was the cage made? Where did the cage stand in summer? Where in winter? What was the name of the squirrel? What did it get to eat? What did mother say in a letter about the squirrel? Why would it not play as before? What was mother afraid of? How did she	succeed in getting it to come out of its nest? What would make you laugh sometimes? How did it happen to get out of its cage? What did it do when sister came into the room? What was done to keep it warm? What at last happened to Twirry? Tell what you know about this. What was done with it after it was dead?
---	--

Tell the nouns in the first fifteen lines.

Biscuits.

| Scold'-ing.

Write to Dictation :—

Caught.

| Sugar.

| P

Afraid.

| Biscuits.

| T

Also,

When I *caught* the squirrel it wa
it home and gave it *sugar* and *biscu*
in its box to keep it warm; but one
I was *terribly frightened* lest it shou
be lost.

XIX.—A BOLD BOY A

Quar'-rel, disturbance.

Mis'-chief, harm.

Cow'-ard, one who wants
courage.

Rea'-son, cause.

Two boys were one day goi

The younger went straight home, and next day as he was going to school some of the other boys met him, and laughed at him a great deal, for not going to the fight. But he did not mind them much, as he had no reason to be ashamed of what he had done; and he knew that true courage was shown most in bearing blame when it is not deserved.



A few days after, these boys were all bathing, when one of them got into deep water, and began to drown. The boys were all afraid to go

just then come up. He at c
clothes, and jumping into the v
the boy in time, and by great e
to shore.

The other boys were now s
and confessed he had more cou
them.

QUESTIONS.

Where were the two boys going?	How did
What did the bigger one call out?	the boy
What did the other say? What was	What he
this boy called? When the younger	What did
boy was going to school next day,	saved th
who met him? What did they do?	had mos

Tell the nouns in the first fifteen line

READING COLUMN

Quar'-rel.	Laughed'.
Mis'-chief.	Cour'-age.
Cow'-ard.	Bear'-ing.
Straight.	De-served'.

XX.—THE SKYLARK.

Pleas'-ant, agreeable.

Early day, morning.

Beau'-ti-ful, pretty.

Search, look for.

Sett'-led, rested.

Thank'-ful, grateful.

It is a pleasant thing
To walk at early day,
To see the pretty flowers,
And smell the sweet new hay.

The sun is warm and bright,
The sky is clear and blue ;
And all the trees and flowers
Are wet with drops of dew.

Hush ! don't you hear the bird
That's singing in the sky ?
No bird except the lark
Would fly so very high.

It left its little nest
When day had just begun,
And flew so high to bid
Good morning to the sun.

" Good morning, shining sun,"
I think the lark would say ;
" I 'm happy in my heart
This fine warm summer day.

" I 'm very glad you're come,
You make the world so light,
And all the trees and flowers
So beautiful and bright.

" I'll sing a merry song,
And then fly down to rest,

And when our hearts
 In long, bright sun
 To God in Heaven we
 Our songs and hymn

God loves each thing
 However weak and
 But glad and thankful
 He loves the best of

QUESTIONS.

When is it pleasant to walk? | The sky
 What is it pleasant then to see? To | What bli
 smell? What is said about the sun? | ing? W

Tell the nouns in the first four verses

REVISAL OF WORD E

Write to dictation the following words
 are nouns, and tell the meaning of those

Amuse, aunts, afraid, antics, announcing,
ing, alighting, appearance. amusing.

Either, *experiment, eternal, escape, errand, eternity, exactly, effort.*

Friends, fellow, family, father, *frolicsome, favourite, familiarly, fetched, floor, foliage, frightened, farm-labourers, fragrant, final, flowers, fair, field, flitting, frown, flannel.*

Guess, grinning, glorious, grimy, grunt.

Hastened, huge, hopping, heaven, hillock.

Inclined, interesting, intense, instructors, ideas, immediately. Kitchen.

Lawn, litter, lodging, loaf, lose, laughed.

Minutes, manage, *meals, mourn, muzzle, musket, missed, morsel, meek, monkey, memory, merriest, mischief, mottled.*

Nurse, nice, notice, noise, naughty, noticed, notes, nimbly, noiseless.

Omnibus.

Petted, play-fellows, prettier, pleased, puzzled, peep, park, parents, pleasant, perplexed, perched, pounced, parlour, please, people, pleasures, particular, presently, ploughed, pictures, porch, persuaded, pine, perfectly.

Quite, quiet, quietly, quarrel.

Remember, river, rolling, railings, reared, receive, regions, relish, remained, relieved, readers, replied, reconciled, record, ridiculous, reason.

Sure, socks, stopped, slap, scratch, shaking, slender, several, shaggy, suddenly, stair-case, stretched, speechless, soldier, savage, scarcely, squirrel, sawn, stopping, shade, sightless, sighed, said, smeared, sauce-pans, straight, squabble, scold, support, started, sowed, stalk, record, sooner, sheltered, sulky, succeeded, surprise, sugar, scolding, search, settled:

Trotted, tiny, tail, talked, twig, toes, tottering, terrible, terror, thirteen, thief, trickery, talking, tone, thankful.

Useless, unexpected, uncomfortable.

Ventured, visit.

Whistle, whereupon, welcome, watching, wrapped.

Supply the proper word in the following exercises :—

- | | | | | |
|------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Ail. | { | Drinking too much | will cause you to | . |
| Alc. | | | | |
| All. | { | When the shoemaker lost his | , he lost | ho |
| Awl. | | had. | | |
| An. | { | I saw | give away | apple for a pear. |
| Ann. | | | | |
| Be. | { | We should all try to | as busy as the | . |
| Bea. | | | | |

F WORD EXERCISES.

you run away he gave you a

will you some pretty toys.

e when the grass is wet with ,
ive you your .

ay teeth yesterday. :

ity I paid so much for the .

last night with a stick. :

iends the . :

e to say you do not .

ip on the .

curious about the of a

to house was no person

felt very .



SECTION

XXI.—JAMES AND

Dis-po-si'tions, temper.	M
Ob-served', noticed.	R
Ap-proach', arrival.	A
Pre-vent'-ed, hindered.	W
Grieve, vex.	D

JAMES and Robert were both about seven years of age, and five. James was a boy of various dispositions. Robert was being younger, he had less wrong. One day, these two went into the fields. As they observed a bird's nest in a bush, a bird, which was sitting in it, observed their approach, and when they saw three young ones, which were feeding. Robert wished to take them out, and carry them home; but his father told him. "Papa," he said, "it is wrong to rob birds' nests. They love their young ones just as much as we love us. When their little ones are taken away, they grieve as much for their mama would grieve, if any one took her to come to our house, and take away her little babies. Besides, young birds die under a mother's care; and they almost always die in

ter to let the poor bird
 home in her nest, till the
 ke care of themselves." I
 of this before ; but he no
 wrong to give so much
 he resolved to follow his b
 ened that their father w
 he hedge, where he hea
 had said. He now came
 them that they had been
 ved them more than he ha
 said that boys who could
 young ones, showed that
 d were likely to be more c
 delighted to think that h
 dy felt it to be wrong to r

QUESTIONS.

the names of the two	How many y
ges? What kind of a	nest? What

XXII.—A STORY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Path, road.
Tun'-nel, an opening.
Puzzled, perplexed.
Game, sport.
Mound, a heap of sand.
Deck'ed, adorned.

Bord'-ar, edge.
Peb'-bles, small stones.
Al'-ter-ing, changing.
In-vit'-ed, asked.
Vis'-it-ors, those who visit.
Se'-cret, something not known.

THE day after the next day soon came, and the twins and their two little brothers, Willie and Edward, went to Katie's house to tea. Katie ran to meet them as soon as she saw them coming across the park.

"Oh," she said, "I am so glad you are come. Do come and see what father has given me. A whole cart-load of sand!"

"A cart-load of sand!" cried all the little party at once. "What can you want that for?"

"Ah, come and see; and I will tell you all about it as we go along."

So Kate took one of little Eddy's hands and one of Mabel's, and they all joined in a long row and made haste, while Kate went on talking.

"You must know it was all father's thought. I was very sorry when he told me that we were not going to the sea-side this year, and I said it is the digging in the sand that I like most of all."

"And so do I,—and I,—and I," her little friends put in; "we are never tired of building, and digging, and making things with sand."

PEOPLE.

not see why the
if we cannot go to
morrow morning, my

window at twelve
and cart, and man in
out I found a great
broad walk; and I
esterday; and now
see! Shut all your

up one path and
ng them where they
ht for a little time,
e they often played
; they were told to
lt almost as if they



clean, and very safe, all the afternoon. The smallest of the dolls too were invited to the sand castle; and they looked so pretty, popping their heads out of the windows, or sitting on benches in the sand garden.

As the little visitors walked home in the evening, Mabel said, "Katy's father can give her a cart-load of sand, but we cannot have such a thing."

"Oh," said Amy, "we shall manage some how, I dare say."

"It would be useful in the garden after we had done with it," said Willie, who was a thoughtful little boy.

"If we had only a little, it would be very nice to play with," said Eddie.

"Yes; we could make tunnels and things, in even a little heap," said Willie; "and, oh! I do believe I know how we can get quite a lot! I shall keep it a secret. But I will tell you, Eddy, of course."

Mabel and Amy were quite used to the two little boys having a grand secret, and they said they would wait till it was all done to be told.

Willie and Eddie were two very happy little boys; and the great secret of their happiness was that they were two good little boys. They played together hour after hour, and day after day, without any of those silly, naughty ways of

3 PEOPLE.

One gave up to the
lo so, and each was
lid. A grand secret
ly!

did the children see in the
? Tell the rest of the story
own words,

ines.

VS.

Man'-age.
Thought'-ful.
Hap'-pi-ness.
Naugh'-ty.

ls.
tle.

Nice.
Safe.



Perhaps at play I made a noise,
 When bidden to refrain,
 Or quarrelled o'er my childish toys
 With little sister Jane.

'Tis very wrong, indeed, I know,
 So troublesome to be ;
 The more, to one who loves me so,
 And is so kind to me.

When I was sick, how close she kept
 Beside my little bed,
 And smoothed the pillow when I slept,
 To ease my aching head.

Her constant kindness and her care
 I never can repay :
 How can I grieve her then, or dare
 Her word to disobey ?

I'll go at once, my fault confess,
 And pardon, too, implore ;
 I'll mind in future what she says,
 And never vex her more.

Tell the nouns in the lesson.

READING COLUMNS.

Caus'ed.	Child'-ish.	Grieve.	Par'-don.
Per-haps'.	Smooth'ed.	Fault.	Fu'-ture.
Noise.	Con'-stant.	Ease.	Wrong.

Commit to memory the following Proverbs.

Simple diet, healthy children.

He that wants health, wants everything.

Sleep without supping, and wake without owing.

R. II.

E

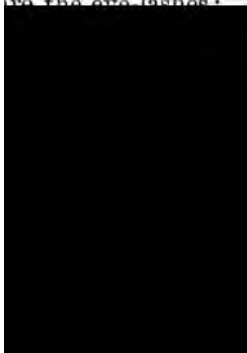
ES.

SENSES.

ens, softens.
nds', goes down.
ur, smell.
-ties, properties.
ts, substances.

on his feet. His

He has two arms
of things with his
rest on the ground.
d to the left. The
all. Upon it is the
re brain, which is
bone. This box
the face are seen
hin; and on each
it by means of the
om the air and too
are the eye-lashes:



the food under the teeth, and at the same time the saliva moistens it; it descends afterwards into the throat, and thence into the stomach. While food is in the mouth, the tongue and the palate feel the flavour of it. The mouth serves also for speaking; the voice comes from the lungs; the mouth, the lips, the tongue, the teeth, and the palate, form speech. Man perceives smell by his nose; tastes by his tongue; with his ears he hears sounds; with his eyes he sees the colour, form, and motion of bodies; with his skin he feels them. All these means of perceiving the qualities of objects are called the *senses*. Thus man has five senses—*sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch*.

QUESTIONS.

What is the use of a man's feet? Where is his head placed? What does he take hold of things with? Where do the soles of his feet rest? What turns to the right and left? What is the top of his head called? What is within the skull? What do we see on the face? What is the use of the eyelids? What do we see with? smell with? What are the nostrils? What are within the mouth? What is the use of the teeth? of the tongue? What forms speech? Tell the names of the five senses.

Tell the nouns in the first twenty lines.

READING COLUMNS.

Should'-ers.	Pal'-ate.	Speech.
Skull.	Tongue.	Tastes.
A-gainst'.	Ran'ged.	Col'-our.
High'-er.	Throat.	Mo'-tion.
Nos'-trils.	Stom'-ach.	Sen'-ses.
Mov'-able.	Voice.	Touch.

Write to Dictation :—

Soles.	Nostrils.	Moistens.	Flavour.
Nose.	Tongue.	Palate.	Throat.

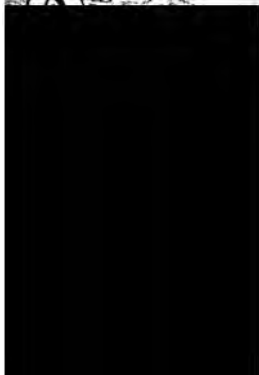
Also,

The *soles* of my feet rest on the ground. The *nose* has two holes called *nostrils*. The *tongue* and the *palate* feel the *flavour* of the food while it is in the mouth. The saliva *moistens* our food, after which it descends into the *throat*.

S.H.

, organs of breathing in
sh.
'low, not deep.
is, small streams.
uires', needs.

g on the bank of a
d a long rod, from
: down a long line



FISH.

friends. The fishes which trout, and are very good to ever, many different kinds and in the sea. Those that sometimes caught with hook large nets. They are either salted they have been pickled with vinegar caught in the sea with nets have been salted and hung up to dry they turn red, and are the herrings. Fishes cannot live in the air soon after they are taken out of the water. They can swim and move about from place to place waving their fins and tails. When swimming they suck in water through their mouths, and let it out through their gills which are called gills. The fishes used for food are herrings, salmon, and whittings. The largest fish is the white shark, which is known to all that it has been known to cut in two at once. The smallest fish is the minnow, which lives in the shallow parts of rivers.

The whale is often called a fish, but it lives in the sea; but it cannot live out of the water that it requires to come up to breathe the air, and has warm blood, and does not have cold blood, and does not breathe through gills.

ten the nouns in the first twenty

Write to Dictation :—

Caught.	Trout.	Car
Salmon.	Whitings.	Reg

I saw a boy who *caught* some *trout*
and gave to his *friends*. *Salmon* as
food. The whale *requires* to come abo

XXVI.—THE CHILD AND

Spark'-ling, shining.	Re-fr
Glid'-ing, moving along.	Nur'-t
Course, way.	Blithe
Source, spring.	Pur-s

CHILD.

BEAUTIFUL rill,
Sparkling and bright
Gliding so still
From morn to night,
Who taught thee to flow
Who ordered thee

'Midst the grass and the flowers,
So gentle and still.

And this is the place
For me to do good :
At the foot of the hill,
In the shade of the wood,
I water the herds ;
I refresh the tall trees ;
I nurture the flowers,
And cool every breeze.

And if, my dear child,
God e'er fixes your lot
At the foot of the hill,
Come, oh, come to this spot.
Hear the beautiful birds
Sing among the thick bowers,
And see the blithe bees
Sipping sweets from the flowers.

See what beauty and love,
And what happiness too,
Spring up by my side,
And your pathway pursue :
Nor sigh to be great,
Like the ocean or flood ;
But, like the small rill,
Be content to do good.

QUESTIONS.

What is a rill? What does the child call it? What question does the child ask at the rill? What is the answer? What good does the rill do? What are some of the things to be seen round about the rill?

Tell the nouns in the lesson.

READING COLUMNS.

Beau'-ti-ful.
Taught.
Or'-dered.

Gen'-tle.
Breeze.
Hap'-pi-ness.

Beau'-ty.
O'-cean.
Sigh.

KITTENS, TONY AND TOM.

LITTLE KITTENS, TONY
AND TOM.

Man'-aged, succeeded.
Cap'-tured, laid hold of.
E-scape', flight.
Plaint'-ive-ly, mournfully.
Lo'-cust, an insect.
So-ci'-e-ty, company.

, and very much alike, for
ey were soft and fat, with
l they wore scarlet or blue
ecks, which made them look
l my two little pussy-cats
can scarcely tell you how
ing one on each side of the
ed from the house to the
know I lived in Africa, and
generally separate from the



given to him, and he longed to give pussies a ride, which he found it a very difficult thing to do; for if he managed to put Tom in safely, by the time he captured Tony, Master Tom was nowhere to be seen. Putting Tony in the barrow, he would go in search of the runaway, and then of course Tony made *his* escape. So the mother went to help and put both in at once. After very few lessons they sat gravely side by side in the wheel-barrow whilst they were drawn up and down the garden, and behaved very well so long as their mistress was in sight; but I don't think they enjoyed it very much—kittens prefer scamp-ering about to riding in a carriage. Every morning they came into my room to see me as soon as the door was opened, walking round me and purring; and when I was ill and was taken into the next house, my own being shut up, I was told it was quite a pitiful sight to see them sitting on the doorstep so patiently for hours every day, and plaintively mewing at the closed door. When I was well enough I was taken to an open window to look at them. Leaning out I saw my two little pets as I had been told. I made the little call "Risp, . risp," to which they had always answered, and at once both little heads were turned to me, and when they saw where I was they began such a mewing as I had never heard. There was a high wall between the two houses, but they came round the stables to pay me a visit.

ONY AND TOM.

lthough there was
a cat who spit and
ing manner when-
corner. One of my
and Tom, and I
e floor eating his
on each shoulder,
the other a taste.
i, he would get a
uts in Africa catch
l as mice. I have
shing in, one with
eking out at each
who, not having
ous to go shares.
rom the intentions
; so, after playing



sent me word that he is very well and very good, and is no longer a kitten.

QUESTIONS.

What made the kittens look very smart? Where did they sometimes sit? What was their hiding-place? What was the little boy anxious to give the kittens? in what? What made this a difficult matter? What do cats do when they are pleased? When they are angry? What do cats catch? What else? What do they do with them? Where were the kittens left?

ABOUT ADJECTIVES.—An adjective is a word used with a noun; thus,—*pretty* kittens, *grey* coats, *blue* ribbons—*pretty*, *grey*, and *blue* are called adjectives, because they are used with the nouns kittens, coats, and ribbons.

Tell the adjectives, and the nouns they are used with, in the first ten lines of the lesson.

READING COLUMNS.

Scar'-let.

Rib'-bons.

Scarce'-ly.

Door'-way.

Ti'-gers.

Fun'-ni-est.

Search.

Wheel'-bar-row.

Carr'-iage.

Pit'-i-ful.

Pa'-tient-ly.

Mew'-ing.

An'-swered.

Ap'-peared'.

Por'-ridge.

Ne-glect'-ed.

Growl'-ing.

An'-xious.

In-ten'-tions.

Gov'-ern-ment.

Grave'-ly.

Write to Dictation :—

Managed.

Kittens.

Wheelbarrow.

Difficult.

Scarcely.

Prefer.

Scampering.

Carriage.

Also,

I managed to put my kittens in a wheelbarrow and give them a ride, but it was a difficult matter, as, I need scarcely tell you, they prefer scampering about to riding in a carriage.

Commit to memory the following Proverbs.

By doing nothing we learn to do ill.

Better to live well than long.

Believe not all you hear, and report not all you believe.

Beware of the geese when the fox preaches.


A fop is the tailor's friend and his own foe..

OF THE FOX.

IES OF THE FOX.

Draught, drink.
Ob-tain'-ing, getting.
Taint'-ed, infected.
Re-peat'-ed, did over again.
Peas'-ant, a countryman.
Po-si'-tion, attitude.
Im-mers'ed, put into water

he cunning of the fox. A
ot in a stable-yard was on
h several of the dogs ; but
he cats to come near him.
nell, and the odour arising
ispleasing to them ; they
y spot where the fox had
ot at as great a distance
The fox soon saw the dis-
company, so he made use
heat them out of their



against one of the pails; the milk immediately was so tainted with the smell of the fox, that the dairymaid did not venture to take it into the house; so she poured it out into a vessel and gave it to the fox. He repeated this several



times with success; but the spoiled milk having been given to the pigs, he left off troubling himself about it.

A cunning fox has been seen fishing for crabs. And how do you think he set about it? Why, he let down the end of his tail into the shallow water among the rocks on the sea shore; and as often as the silly crabs seized this curious bait, he hauled them up and devoured them.

One day a peasant, finding a fox plundering a farm-yard, struck it with such force that he

thought he had killed it. So he took it up by the tail, and slung it across his back, with the intention of carrying it home. While he was trudging along, the fox, finding hanging by the tail not the most comfortable position, gave the man's leg a sharp bite. The astonished peasant at once let go his hold of the fox, which scampered off, leaving the man in a state of fright and pain.

On one occasion a fox, hard pushed by the hounds, suddenly disappeared, and was, after a long search, found immersed in a pool of water up to the very snout, by which he held a willow branch which hung over the pool.

QUESTIONS.

Where was a tame fox once kept? What do you mean by "friendly terms"? What animals would not come near the fox? Why? What did the fox do when he found this out? Who were thus deprived of their milk? What was done to prevent this? What did the fox do? What was at last done with the milk? What plan did a fox once take to fish for crabs? Tell the story about a peasant who once found a fox. Where was a fox found that had been pursued by the hounds?

Tell the adjectives and nouns in the first ten lines.

READING COLUMNS.

Friend'-ly.	De-priv'-ed.	Suc-cess'.
Dis-pleas'-ing.	Dis-cov'-ered.	Shal'-low.
Pos'-si-ble.	Dai'-ry-maid.	Cu'-ri-ous.
Know'-ledge.	Im-me'-di-ate-ly.	Trudg'-ing.
Break'-fasts.	Man'-aged.	As-ton'-ished.
Sau'-cer.	Sev'-er-al.	Oc-ca'-sion.

Write to Dictation :—

Seized.	Disappeared.	Arising.	Tail.
Suddenly.	Odour.	Displeasing.	Off.

Also,

The dogs *seized* the fox by the *tail*, but it got *off* and *suddenly disappeared*. The *odour arising* from the body of the fox was *displeasing* to the cats.

XXIX.—NELSON.

Guard, watch.	Cau'-tion, warning.
Ad-mir'ed, thought much of.	Re-col-lect', remember.
Sav'-age, wild.	An'-tics, strange movements.
Un-cer'-tain, not to be trusted.	Hu'-mour, temper.
Tempt-a'-tion, enticement.	Op-er-a'-tion, process.
Ne-glect', disobey.	De-cid'-ed, resolved.
Ex-cite'-ment, state of being roused.	Dis-fig'-ured, deformed.

THE "Nelson" of my story was a great black Newfoundland dog, that my father had lately bought, and which was kept chained up in the yard to guard the house. He was a handsome fellow, and every one admired him; but he was savage and uncertain in his temper, and I had been warned not to go near him. And while I was alone I felt no temptation to neglect the warning; but a little friend of mine, who was very fond of dogs, and indeed of animals of all kinds, came with his sister, soon after Nelson's purchase, to spend a week with us; and then, led away by the excitement of her company, I quite forgot my father's caution, and played with Nell—the short name we used for Nelson—just as I saw Bessie doing.

But my mother, seeing us close by his kennel one day, gave a strict command:—

"Now, children, understand, I forbid you to go near that dog; he is scarcely used to us yet, and his temper is not to be trusted. Don't let me see you there again."

since then—and Bessie and I
for afternoon service; and, when
for the elder people to join
into the yard, and began to
jumped about and wagged his
and gave us such a welcome
how it was, nor how we could
mother's bidding—we were bound
moment, patting his head, as
antics. Neither can I tell
humour—whether we chanced
way with the plate from which
his dinner, or if Bessie's little
in his long hair; but all at once
of the moment!—he gave a
child's arm, and I saw the blood
her sleeve over her white skin
cry out or make any fuss; I
knew nothing more.

stitching began. As Nell was in good health, it was not thought needful to cleanse the wound by burning, which was a great relief to every one, as the pain of the stitching and so on was quite enough without anything further. Of course I was not allowed to stay in the room ; but I heard afterwards how bravely Bessie behaved throughout, and I felt very proud of my friend. Her sister—a grown-up young lady—sat reading to her all the time ; and Bessie hardly winced or shed a tear ; only entreating, as my father proposed, that Nell might not be shot ; or, if indeed it was decided that he *must* be, that at least she might have his tail !

Nell was not shot after all ; but he was sent away to some one who had no children, and who valued the dog, in spite of his bad temper, for his beauty and good qualities as a house-dog. And the lesson we had learned was one not easily to be forgotten ; for years afterwards the ugly scar disfigured poor Bessie's arm ; and I never saw the place without a shudder at the thought of that Sunday afternoon, and a sharp reminder of what might come of disobedience.

QUESTIONS.

What was Nelson? Where was it kept? What kind of a temper had it? What warning was given on that account? What made me forget my father's warning? Tell what happened on a Sunday.	Who had to be sent for? What did he do when he came? What was to be done to the dog? Was he shot? Where was he sent? What lesson should young people learn from this story?
--	---

Tell the adjectives and nouns in the first ten lines.

N.

LUMNS.

g.	Cleanse.
	E-nough'.
	Re-lief'.
led.	En-treat'-ing.
	Qual'-i-ties.
l-ly.	Dis-o-be'-dience.

Animal.	Service.
Perfectly.	Meddle.

ed has many good *qualities*.
now *perfectly* well it will be
I must not *meddle* with it.

WITH FLOWERS.

ch'-o, a sound that comes
back.
re'-cious, of great worth.
eas'-on, time.
lid'-ed, moved on.

stream



And wished, but wished in vain, that she
 Her pretty flowers had kept.
 The stream refused to hear her cry,
 "Give back my flowers"—it glided by.

And yet again her little plaint
 Fell sadly on my ear;
 It pained me much to see her grief,
 Her useless cry to hear.
 For only echo caught the strain,
 "Give me back my pretty flowers again."

And thus have children of the loss
 Of golden hours to mourn;
 The opportunities they lose
 Will never more return.
 Dear little ones! seek Christ to-day,
 For days of grace soon pass away.

The stream of time is flowing fast;
 Oh, see that you improve
 The precious season you enjoy,
 To serve the God of love;
 Else soon your bitter cry may be,
 "Give back, give back my hours to me."

QUESTIONS.

Where was the child sitting? What	she do? What more did she wish?
doing? What had she in her hands?	What did she say to the stream?
What did she do with them? Why?	What should children learn from
When they were all gone what did	this lesson?

Tell the adjectives and nouns in the first two verses.

READING COLUMNS.

Smil'-ing-ly.	Clap'ped.	Grief.	Mourn.
Pret'-ty.	Threw.	Use'-less.	Im-prove'.
A-non'.	Re-fus'ed.	Caught.	Pre'-cious.

Write to Dictation:—

Children who do not improve the passing hour, may, like the little maiden, be found crying and saying, "Give back, give back my hours to me."

THERE is an old proverb, and that "Time and tide wait on

That means, if a man has time, he is improving his condition, and lets time pass, it may never come again.

Perhaps a vessel can only wait for the turn of the tide, and if the tide turns at that precious moment, the vessel has to be left behind. It cannot wait, nor the time either. It is a waste of seasons when our motto was "Time waits for no man," some one, when it would be a minute:—

When you are about to do something, your blood is up, and you are in a hurry to do it. But don't do it. Take time off if you have a little patience.

When you are going to spread a report about your neighbour. It will do him harm, and you do not know whether it is true. You have not had time to search into the matter. And yet the tale is on your tongue. But you had better not. Wait a minute.

That minute waited will often save you from evil. It may give your passion time to cool. You may be able to put up a secret prayer, 'Lead me not into temptation.' You may call to mind the commandment, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour."

Stop, then, on the brink of wrong-doing, if you have been foolish enough to get so far.

A horseman once rode to the very edge of a precipice. A minute more, and he expected to be dashed to pieces; but the horse backed in that one minute, and he was saved.

It is far wiser to keep at a distance from temptation, and wiser still to place yourself every day under the guidance and protection of God's Holy Spirit. He will hold in check the sinful desires of your heart, and enable you to overcome them.

QUESTIONS.

<p>Repeat the proverb. What does it mean? What about the captain and the turn of the tide? What do you mean by "grievous words"? Who tempts us to lie or steal? What should we do when thus tempted? Why? Who is our neighbour? What</p>	<p>do you mean by telling tales about our neighbour? Repeat the prayer we should often put up. Tell what you know about the horseman and the precipice. Under whose guidance should we every day place ourselves?</p>
--	---

Tell the adjectives and nouns in the first ten lines.

write to Dictation:—

Tempted.	Irritation.
Minute.	Patience.

Also,

When *tempted* to lie or steal,
Never make an angry reply, for thou
have a little *patience*. *Grievous* words
people get into a *passion*, and often
tongue.

XXXII.—A GOOD SABBATH

Bounc'-ing, leaping.	Dr
With-draw', pulled back.	Re
Pok'-ed, pushed.	Ex
Grim, dirty.	Sq
Con'-duct, behaviour.	In

OUR Thomas dropped a fine
front window, which rolled
railing, between the grass-
Thomas forgot to pick it

and stopped, looking very hard at it; then put her hands through the rails, and tried to reach it. Her fingers just touched it. She looked around; a man was coming down the street. The girl withdrew her hand and went away.

A ragged little fellow came by soon after. "That boy will steal the apple," I said to myself, peeping through the blinds. His bright eye at once caught sight of it, and he stopped. After looking at it a moment, he ran across the street and picked up a stick. He poked it through the rails, and drew the apple near enough to pick it up. Turning it over in his grim hands, I could not help seeing how he longed to eat it. Did he pocket it and run? No. He came up the steps and rang the door bell. I went to the door.

"I found this big apple in your front garden," said the boy; "and I thought maybe you had dropped it out, and didn't know it was there; so I picked it up and have brought it to you."

"Why did you not eat it?"

"Oh!" said he, "it is not mine."

"It was almost in the street," said I, "where it would have been hard to find its owner."

"Almost is not quite," replied the boy; "which, Mr. Curtis says, makes all the difference in the world."

"Who is Mr. Curtis?"

"My Sabbath school teacher. He has explained

boys. What is your name ;

He told me. I need not tell
I think you will agree with
right sort of a Sabbath school s
his conduct by the faithful Cl
which he gets there.

QUESTIONS.

Where was the apple dropped from?	he do ?
What is the "front window" ? Where	it and
did it roll to ? Who observed the	took pla
apple ? What did one of them say ?	to whom
What did the other say ? Who next	did the
saw the apple ? What did she do ?	reason !
Who came by soon after ? What does	this way

Tell the adjectives and nouns in the

READING COLUMN

Rail'-ing.	Pick'-ed.
Whisp'-er.	Own'-er.
Fing'-ers.	Quite.
Touch'-ed.	Re-pli'ed.
Caught.	Dif'-fer-ence.
Pock'-et.	Teach'-er.

REVISAL OF WORD EXERCISES.

Write to Dictation the following words, underline the nouns and adjectives, and tell the meaning of those in italics:—

Apparel, *advice*, across, *approach*, *altering*, afternoon, against, answered, appeared, anxious, allowance, astonished, *antics*, animals, anon, accept.

Border, bridges, buckets, broad, *bait*, *burns*, 'breathe, *blithe*, breeze, beauty, breakfast, *bouncing*.

Cruel, castle, colour, caught, carried, *course*, *captured*, carriage, company, curious, *caution*, cleanse, clapped, *condition*, *captain*, commandment, *conduct*, Christian.

Disposition, *delighted*, *decked*, digging, dolls, *descends*, *different*, *difficulty*, doorway, distaste, *defiled*, *draught*, displeasing, deprived, discovered, dairy-maid, *decided*, *disfigured*, dreadfully, disobedience, *dropped*, difference.

Enclosed, erect, *escape*, *excite*, entangled, enough, entreating, echo, enable, *explained*.

Flavour, fault, *fins*, friends, funniest, friendly, fingers, faithful.

Grieve, game, gills, *gliding*, gentle, growling, government, gravely, guard, gazed, grief, grievous, guidance, grim.

Hedge, happiness, higher, *humour*, handsome, horseman, honest.

Invited, intentions, induce, immersed, improve, immediately, instruction.

Kittens, knowledge, kennel.

Locust, lately, laughing, launched.

Miserably, mound, manage, *moistens*, movable, motion, movements, managed, mewing, meddle, *maiden*, mourn, motto, minute.

Naughty, nice, noise, nostrils, *nurture*, neglected, neighbour.

Observed, oftener, objects, ocean, odour, obtaining, occasion, operation, opportunities, owner.

Prevented, parents, pain, *path*, puzzled, pebbles, played, perceived, palate, pickled, pursue, peeping, plaintively, pitiful, patiently, porridge, prefer, pleasant, position, possible, purchase, perfectly, *plaint*, precious, pretty, proverb, precipice, patience, passion, protection, poked, pocket, picked.

Qualities, quite, quiet.

Resolved, ranged, requires, refresh, ribbons, repeated, re-collect, relief, refused, reflect, report, replied, railing, ragged.

Sense, said, secret, sorry, smallest, secures, shelter, saliva, smoothed, shoulders, skull, stomach, speech, shallow, salmon, sparkling, source, separate, society, scampered, scarlet, scarcely.

EXERCISES.

ed, *savage*, service, sleeve,
acher, *tunnel*, thoughtful,
tigers, trudging, threw.

ngs, wheelbarrow, whole-

following exercises :—

o boy did him much

o his father would not allow

r was laid the mark of
was distinctly seen.

growing by the sea

onnet into the river.

ough the

, if you allow the crumbs of
e carpet.

to America. I spent every



Fined.	{	You will	that I am quite right in saying, the man	
Find.		was	twenty shillings.	
Fourth.	{	The ship entered the Firth of	on the twenty-	
Forth.			of February.	
Foul.	{	I do not like to see any one eating a roasted	with	
Fowl.			hands.	
Groan.	{	The old man has	so ill that you may hear him	
Grown.			at a great distance.	
Here.	{	So long as you stand	no one can	what you
Hear.			say.	
Hymn.	{	The	which I heard	sing was very beautiful.
Him.				
Not.	{	The joiner did	know that there was any	in
Knot.			the wood.	
Lead.	{	The guide	round-about way to the	
Led.			mines.	
Made.	{	The	of the house	us very comfortable.
Maid.				
One.	{	The boy who	the race was the	I thought would
Won.			do so.	
Pail.	{	The girl turned quite	when she returned with her	
Pale.			of water.	
Piece.	{	Give the child a	of bread to make him hold his	
Peace.				
Sail.	{	At the	yesterday I bought a	for my boat.
Sale.				
Some.	{	Buy me	books, but do not give too large a	
Sum.			for them.	
Through	{	The stone which the boy	went right	the
Threw.			window.	
Wait.	{	If you	a little longer I will tell you the	of
Weight.			your hay.	
Wood.	{	I	take a walk through the	but it is now
Would.			too late.	
Waive.	{	I shall	the opinion I had formed on the force of	
Wave.			the	which struck the boat and caused it to upset.
Wright.	{	It is seldom you meet with a	who is unable to	
Write.			his own name.	

WHIP BEHIND.

SECTION III.

XXXIII.—WHIP BEHIND.

too much regard	Suf'-fer-ing, I
f.	Sym'-pa-thy, I
e, fitness.	Taunt'-ing, m
l.	Fa'-vour, kin
was successful.	Dis-po-si'-tion
blanced.	Pleas'ure, en

long the streets of a lar
 I saw an instance of
 in a little boy, which I
 could not learn the boy
 ience, I shall call him
 ch a savage temper.
 age was passing by, th
 . Two boys were runn
 of sight of the driver, an
 em succeeded in getting

and never went up to him, pathy, but stood on the side
 " You got it—I am glad of

What made Savage cry ?
 It was not because he tho
 business there, nor because
 driver a favour ; for he wou
 if he could have done it ; bu
 mean and savage dispositio
 to see the other boy enjoyin
 not enjoy. Had Savage got
 called to the driver, " Whip
 have been glad to have en
 but he could not bear to see
 a pleasure that he could not

QUESTION

What did I see one day passing | WH
 along the streets of a large city? | WH
 What name did I give the boy? | cor
 Why? Who were running after a | An
 carriage? What made Savage angry? | a d

Tell the nouns and adjectives

READING COI

Mean'-ness.		Laugh'-ed.
Carr'-iage.		Bus'-iness.
Some'-bod-y.		Pure'-ly.
Pave'-ment.		En-joy'-ing

Write to dictation :—

Carriage.		Hanging.	
Answered.		Laughed.	

Also,

I saw a *carriage* and two boys
 One of them *succeeded*, but the
 struck the boy that was *hanging*
 from his seat and hurt himself. *S*
ing, and *offered* him no *sympathy*.

THE PEACOCK.

AND THE PEACOCK.

ke', reproof.
-ing, rejoicing.
act-ly, exactly.
, want of sense.
ved', merited.
ly, showy.
ire', to wonder.

in the early spring,
d children were on
They stopped for



THE LITTLE GIRL AND

down the walk. "Why," said she, with surprise and almost disdain, "are you on your spring things yet? I was quite tired of my dark dress. Winter things look so dull and dreary. How do you like my new dress? I wanted me to have a straw, but they are so plain. I think this is lovely; and my dress is just what I never had such a dress before. Mother no rest till she said, 'Say, now, do you not all the while?' Don't you wish you were a little creature had rattled off in that speech, that her companions were putting in a word. Just then he had been stalking about in the man's house, suddenly alighted, spreading out to its full extent, with its glittering eyes, and whose feathers shone like gold in the sun, he uttered a loud cry, exulting in his own gay appearance, every one to come and admire."

A gentleman, who was standing by and who had heard and seen all this, smiled. The children saw his smile, and the eye of the little girl met his eye fixed on her dress. He did not speak a word, but looked

before them on the fence, and then on the vain girl, who was quick as well as vain. She understood him perfectly. She blushed at having been overheard in her folly, and, well aware that she deserved the rebuke, hurried on, ashamed to think that she was as proud as a peacock with his gaudy feathers.

It was a severe lesson, but she never forgot it, and it did her good.

QUESTIONS.

Where were the children going? What season of the year was it? Where did they stop? Why? Who came out? How was she dressed? What did she cry out? What did she say about her bonnet? About her dress? What do you mean by "putting in a word?" What bird	came near them? What did it do? Who had seen all that had been going on? Did he say anything? What did he do? Who understood the meaning of this? What did she do? What should we learn from this lesson?
--	---

Tell the nouns and adjectives in the first ten lines.

READING COLUMNS.

Nice'-ly.	Crea'-ture.	Sat'-in.
Cot'-tage.	Speech.	Ap-pear'-ance.
Trip'-ping.	Arch'-ing.	Watch'-ing.
Bon'-net.	Pur'-ple.	Se-vere'.

Write to Dictation:—

Gaily.	Companions.
Lovely.	Suddenly.
Rattled.	Peacock.
Speech.	Shrill.

Also,

The girl was *gaily* dressed in a *lovely* green silk. She was very vain of her nice dress, and *rattled* on so fast with her *speech*, that her *companions* had not a chance of putting in a word. A *peacock* *suddenly* alighted near them, and uttered a loud *shrill* cry.

Never sound the trumpet of your own praise,

XXXV.—LITTLE I

Cor'-al-work'-ers, small sea animals.	Dis
I(s)'-land, land surrounded by water.	En-
Un-der-tak'-ings, works.	Mon
Con-ceived', designed.	An'
A-chieved', accomplished.	Pro
	Re-
	Per

ONE step, and then another
 And the longest walk
 One stitch, and then another
 And the largest rent
 One brick upon another
 And the highest wall
 One flake upon another,
 And the deepest snow

So the little coral-workers
 By their slow but certain
 Have built those pretty
 In the distant dark blue
 And the noblest undertakings
 Man's wisdom hath contrived
 By oft-repeated efforts
 Have been patiently

Then do not look disheartened
 O'er the work you have done
 And say that such a mountain
 You never can get through
 But just endeavour day by day
 Another point to gain
 And soon the mountain
 Will prove to be a plain

TTLE.

in a day,"
aches ;
and flowers,
n preaches.
s,
e near ;
the work,

built large islands? How have
done this? What should this
us? What will be the result?
proverb is here mentioned?
ts meaning.

he first ten lines.

ONS.

Na'-ture.
Preach'-es.
Du'-ties.
I'(s)-lands.

Patiently.
Achieved



XXXVI.—THE STAG LOOKING IN
WATER.—A

Pro'-spect, sight.	T
Sur-vey'-ing, viewing atten-	C
tively.	E
Feat'-ure, form of the face.	S
Grace'-ful-ly, with dignity.	N
A-gree'-able, pleasant.	C
Scent, smell.	

A STAG that had been drinking
saw himself in the water,
prospect, stood for some time



and features from head to
“what a glorious pair of
gracefully they hang over
an agreeable turn to my w
a set of such legs as real

to see them. People may talk what they please of the great use our legs are to us upon many occasions, but for my part I find them so very slender and unsightly, that I had as soon have none at all." While he was giving himself these airs, he was alarmed with the noise of a pack of hounds, that had just been laid upon the scent, and were making towards him. Away he flies in much fear, and bounding nimbly over the plain, soon left the dogs far behind him. After which, entering a very thick copse, he had the ill luck to get entangled by his horns in a thicket, where he was held fast till the hounds came in and pulled him down. Finding how it was likely to go with him, in a faint voice, he uttered these words: "Unhappy creature that I am! I now see that what I prided myself in has been the cause of my ruin, and what I so much disliked was the only thing that could have saved me."

QUESTIONS.

What is a stag? Where had it been drinking? What did it see in the water? What do you mean by "surveying his shape and features"? What did the stag say about himself? With what did he find fault? What	did he say about them? What alarmed him? What do you mean by a "pack of hounds"? Where does he go? What happened here? What were the last words he uttered?
--	---

Tell the nouns and adjectives in the first ten lines.

READING COLUMNS.

Glo'-ri-ous.	A-gree'-able.	Thick'-et.
Fore'-head.	A-larm'ed.	Faint.
Oc-ca'-sions.	Nimb'-ly.	Ru'-in.
Pro'-spect.	Copse.	Sur-vey'-ing.
Re'-al-ly.	En-tang'-led.	Feat'-ures.
Grace'-ful-ly.	Like'-ly.	Un-sight'-ly.

Write to Dictation :—

Glorious.	Occasions.	Copse.	Pleased.
Alarmed.	Noise.	Thicket.	Entangled.

Also,

The stag had a *glorious* pair of horns with which he was much *pleased*, but he was ashamed of his legs, which upon many *occasions* were of great use to him. He was *alarmed* with the *noise* of a pack of hounds, and away he flies over the plain, and entering a thick *copse*, got *entangled* by his horns in a *thicket*.

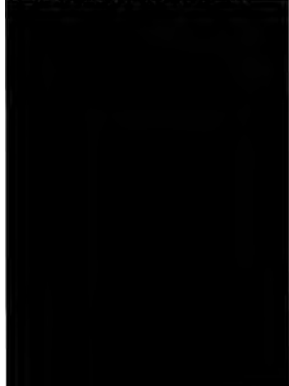
XXXVII.—THE HEEDLESS BOY.

Con-trive', to plan.	Pro-vide', supply.
At-ten'-tion, heed	Un-ti'-dy, not neat.
Com'-fort-ab-ly, pleasantly.	Re-mov'-ing, taking out.
No'-ti'-ing, observing.	Stains, spots.
Se-cure', fixed.	Con'-stant-ly, continually.

DICK WILDER is a boy who gives his parents a very great deal of trouble. Though he is quite a tall boy, he needs as much looking after as a child only four or five years old. His mother is at much pains every morning to see that his dress is in order when he sets out for school; but it does no more good for her to beg of him to try and keep himself neat and clean, than it would be to talk to a post. He will come home, perhaps, covered with ink, or with his jacket torn, or with his bonnet all dirty, as if it had been thrown amongst the mud. Scarcely a day passes, when something is not either lost or spoiled. His parents have

for books and clothing
 rest of the children
 from school sometimes,
 in one place, and his
 march into the room
 shoes. He is sure to
 ever to give his mother
 as possible; he will
 a piece of paper into
 are dusty, instead of
 best place he can find,
 at where it happens;
 till, perhaps, see him
 thickest of the mud,
 mention, he might get
 when he reaches school,
 upon a hook, without

as it occurs or not so



QUESTIONS.

What is the name of the heedless boy? What does he give his parents? What does his mother do every morning before he goes to school? What is she anxious that he should do? In what state does he come home sometimes? What happens almost every day? What have Dick's parents often said about him? How does he act when he comes in from school? In what other ways does he give his parents trouble? What does he do when the roads are dusty? When they are wet? When he reaches school what does he do with his cap? What makes his mother always uneasy? What keeps her almost constantly busy?

Tell the nouns and adjectives in the first ten lines.

READING COLUMNS.

Pa'-rents.	Cloth'-ing.	Shuf'-fling.
Trou'-ble.	Chil'-dren.	Com'-fort-ab-ly.
Jack'-et.	School.	Tum'-bles.
Bon'-net.	Con-true'.	Care'-ful.
Scarcely.	Pos'-si-ble.	Un-eas'-y.
Spoil'-ed.	Piece.	No'-tiq-ing.

Write to Dictation :—

Trouble.	School.	Shuffling.	Attention.
Scarcely.	Spoiled.	Through.	Comfortably.

Also,

Dick Wilder, though quite a tall boy, gives his parents much *trouble*. He will often come home from *school* with his jacket torn, and *scarcely* a day passes when something is not either lost or *spoiled*. When the roads are dusty, he goes *shuffling* along; and if they are wet, he dashes *through* the thickest of the mud, when, by paying a little *attention*, he might get along very *comfortably*.

Commit to memory the following Proverbs.

Resist not the laws: they are the safeguard of the people.

Reprove mildly, and correct with caution.

Reform those things in yourself which you blame in others.

Such as are careless of themselves are seldom mindful of others.

Small faults, indulged, are little thieves to let in greater.

EAGLE.

THE EAGLE.

Claws, talons.

As-cend'-ing, going up.

Cir'-cles, round figures.

Speck, a small spot.

Out-stretch'ed, spread out.

About the eagle in the Bible
The eagle is one of the
birds. It is also one of the
birds of the wing. It can fly
longer than any other.
It is fierce, and keep watch
The female makes her nest on
rocks at a time. The young
at the nest is from one
by the nest may be seen
for food. Eagles kill



the strength of one of the young fail, the mother will fly under it, and catch it on her outstretched wings.

QUESTIONS.

In what book do we find more about the eagle than any other bird? How does the eagle differ from most birds? Where does it build its nest? How many eggs does it lay? What is the size of the nest? What may

be seen beside it? How do eagles kill their prey? What do you know about the *sight* of the eagle? To what age does the eagle live? How does it teach its young ones to fly?

Tell the nouns and adjectives in the first ten lines.

READING COLUMNS.

Swift'-est.

Pa'-rent.

Fierce.

Fe'-male.

Rab'-bits.

Swoop'-ing.

Creep'-ing.

Swift'-ly.

Hun'-dred.

As-cend'-ing.

Write to Dictation :--

Eagle.

Noblest.

Swiftest.

Fierce.

Watch.

Swooping.

Parent.

Claws.

Also,

The *eagle* is one of the largest and *noblest* of birds. It is also one of the *swiftest* and strongest on the wing. The *parent* birds are very *fierce*, and keep *watch* over their young. Eagles kill their prey by *swooping* down with all their might upon it, running their sharp *claws* into it.

XXXIX.—THE ASS.

Stu'-pid, wanting sense.

Pa'-tient, enduring long.

Fare, food.

Pan'-niers, baskets.

Con-tent', pleased.

Neigh'-bour-hood, a place near.

Start'-ed, set out.

De'-cent, respectable.

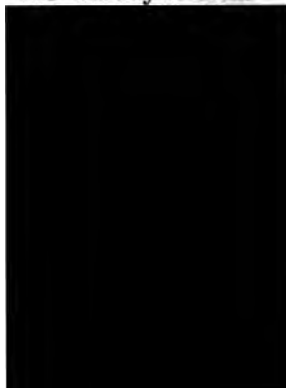
Mar'-ket, a place of sale.

Gen'-tle, not wild.

EVERY one knows poor Jack, and most people call him stupid, yet he has more sense than some are willing to think. He knows when he is used well.

on a hard kick, nearly
drivers. He is gentle
of a fair share of hard
sulk, and even kick,
as Jack is? He does
eat his food, but is
re. Give him clean
word with his work,
is not short of good
will turn aside with
people, to keep out of
neighbourhood.

and friends in Spain
se enough to pay back
on, in Spain, used to
ilk to market. The
these were packed in
the donkey's back.



all safe and sound, his mistress met him with kind words. Jack, like a decent donkey as he was, put his head on her shoulder to hear his own praises, and to show how much he liked a fair thing.

QUESTIONS.

What name is given to the ass in the lesson? What do most people say that he is? Is this the case? What are some of the things he knows? What do you mean by being "gentle and patient"? Does he ever kick? When? Explain what "not short of good sense"

means? What will he do if left to himself? Where does Jack meet with kind friends? What did a poor man there make his ass do? Where was the milk put? Where were these placed? When the man fell sick, what was done? Who met him on his return?

Tell the nouns and adjectives in the first ten lines.

READING COLUMNS.

Stu'-pid.
Sense.
Pa'-tient.
A'-fraid'.
Knocked.
Coars'-est.

Neigh'-bour-hood.
Friends.
E-nough'.
Bot'-tles.
Don'-key.
Trou'-ble.

Peo'-ple.
Emp'-ty.
Mis'-tress.
Stop'-ped.
Shoul'-der.
Prais'-es.

Write to Dictation :—

Coarsest.
Spain.

Market.
Bottles.

Placed.
Panniers.

Across.
Donkeys.

Also,

Jack does not often turn up his nose at his food, but is content with the *coarsest* fare. A poor man in *Spain* used to take his ass to carry his milk to *market*. The milk was put in *bottles*, these were *placed* in *panniers*, and thrown *across* the *donkey's* back.

Commit to memory the following Proverbs.

Sloth is the mother of poverty.

Some by wit get wealth, but none by wealth can purchase wit.

Shame will often prevent what the law does not *prohibit*.

XL.—WHAT CAME OF FIRING A GUN.

Cut'-ting, piercing.
 Skim'med, touched slightly.
 Spring'-ing, growing.
 Pipe, sing.
 Cal'-low, without feathers.

Nest'-lings, young birds.
 Daint'-ies, supplies of food.
 Rare, scarce.
 Sor'-rows, troubles.
 Fright'-ful, causing terror.

AH ! there it falls, and now 'tis dead,
 The shot went through its pretty head,
 And broke its shining wing !
 How dull and dim its closing eyes !
 How cold and stiff and still it lies !
 Poor harmless little thing.

It was a lark, and in the sky,
 On mornings fine, it mounted high,
 To sing a merry song ;
 Cutting the fresh and healthy air,
 It whistled out its music there,
 As light it skimmed along.

How little thought its pretty breast,
 This morning when it left its nest
 Hid in the springing corn,
 To find some breakfast for its young,
 And pipe away its morning song,
 It never should return !

Those pretty wings shall never more
 Its callow nestlings cover o'er,
 Or bring them dainties rare :
 But long their gaping beaks will cry,
 And then they will with hunger die,
 All in the bitter air.

Poor little bird ! if people knew
 The sorrows little birds go through,
 I think that even boys
 Would never call it sport and fun,
 To stand and fire a frightful gun,
 For nothing but the noise.

Tell the nouns and adjectives in the first two verses.
 Write to Dictation the *third* verse.

XLI.—AGAINST THROWING STONES.

Re-mem'-ber, keep in mind.	Dan'-ger-ous, not safe.
Rude, rough	Naugh'-ty, wicked.
Tease, vex.	Prac'-tice, custom.
Crea'-ture, a living being.	Teach, impart knowledge.

WOULD you learn, my little children,
 To be very good and kind ?
 What I tell you pray remember,
 What I teach you always mind.

In your play be very careful
 Not to give another pain ;
 If rude children tease and hurt you,
 Never do the same again.

If a stone were thrown against you,
 And should hit your head or eye,
 Don't you know 'twould hurt you sadly ?
 Don't you think 'twould make you cry ?

Never throw a stone or brick then,
 Though you see no creature near ;
 'Tis a dangerous, naughty practice,
 Which all little ones should fear.

NG STONES.

l children,
street ;
s and *cats*,
7 meet

n the first three verses.
erse.

LEGRAPH BOY.

cov'-ered, got better.
-i-tate, copy.
time'-ly, happening before
he usual time.
tract'-ed, drawn away.
si'-e-ty, community.
am'-ple, pattern.

two little girls, with
n the banks of a river
own of Chesterfield.
was attracted for a



had great difficulty in getting a firm hold of the child, as the bed of the river was deep in mud: the little fellow thought he would be drowned himself, but he tried again, and with a desperate struggle he reached the bank in safety. The child was taken into a cottage close by, and after proper remedies had been applied she recovered, and was in a fit state to be taken home. When the nurse told the child's mother what had happened she was delighted to have the little one back again, as it were from the very jaws of death, and from her heart she thanked the boy, who at the risk of his own life had rescued her daughter from an untimely death.

We trust that many lads will imitate the example of this brave telegraph boy, and always take the part of the weak ones; and we hope that he may grow up a noble, fearless man, and that he will become a very useful member of society.

QUESTIONS.

Where were the two little girls walking? Who was with them? What caused one of the girls to give a scream? Who observed what had happened? What did she do? Did she succeed? Who then came to see	what was the matter? What did he do? Was he successful? Where was the child taken? What was the result? What do you mean by the "jaws of death"?
---	--

Tell the nouns and adjectives in the first ten lines.

READING COLUMNS.

Chest'-er-field.
Sud'-den-ly.
Scream.
Plung'ed.
Res'-cue.

Dif-fi-cul-ty.
Strug'-gle.
Safe'-ty.
Cot'-tage.
Rem'-e-dies.

Ap-plied'.
Thank'-ed.
Tel'-e-graph.
Ex-am'-ple.
So-ci'-e-ty.

PH BOY.

perate.		Reached.
uggle.		Safety.

the girls had *fallen* into
plunged into the river to
ht he would be drowned
a *desperate struggle* he

DOORS.

sed', laid open.
'-ial, particular.
ar, low.
ta'-tion, act of tempting.
gard', not to heed.
ous, of great concern.

When I call you back



"Sit down a moment, and I will give you a list," said the old lady.

"In the first place, Edward, the doors of your ears must be closed against bad language and evil counsel of the boys and young men you will meet with at college, or you will be undone. Let them once get possession of that door, and I would not give much for your future prospects.

"The doors of your eyes, too, must be shut against bad books, or you will grow up a useless and ignorant man. You will also close them against the fine things exposed for sale in the shop windows, or you will never learn to save your money, or have any left to give away.

"The door of your lips will need especial care for they guard an unruly member, which makes great use of the bad company let in at the doors of the eyes and ears. This door is very apt to blow open, and if not constantly watched, will let out angry, trifling, or vulgar words. It will back-bite if it is left open too long. I would advise you to keep it shut most of the time, till you have laid up a store of knowledge, or until you have something valuable to say.

"The inner door of your heart must be well shut against temptation, for Conscience, the door-keeper, grows indifferent if you disregard his call, and sometimes he drops asleep at his post; and when you may think you are doing very well, you are fast going down to ruin.

DOORS.

the outside doors of your
I keep out many cold
herwise get in before
doors,' you see, Edward,
—one on which your
and also in the next,

S.

grandmother say? Did Edward
understand what she meant? What
some of the doors she wished
ward to shut? If he did so, what
advantage would he gain?

the first ten lines.

JMNS.

	Watch'-ed.
	Know'-ledge.
cial	Con'-science.
	Bus'-i-ness.
y.	Temp-ta'-tion.



XLIV.—STORIES

Fa'-your-ite, a particular friend.	I
Re-tir'-ing, withdrawing.	S
O-be'-di-ent, submissive.	A
Anx'-ious, desirous.	A
Fas'-ten, make fast.	C
Se-cured', made safe.	L
E-spec(sh)'-i-ally, particularly.	S

TINY is a clever little dog, sure of seeing when on a visit months ago. He justly doted on his favourite with his young master in a little box in a passage leading to the garden. Some time after retiring to rest, when Tiny was much. Although usually quiet yet on this occasion he would bark louder and louder. On the cause, some one came through the passage. Tiny ran barking into the garden, when it was found that the servant had forgotten to fasten the door being properly fastened. His bed as quiet as a lamb, he has given due warning and the door was properly secured against the intruder.

A lady had once a favourite pretty little fellow he was, and two pretty ears which Dash was not one of those in

OGS.

but rather what we
." Dash was useful
e especially in per-
nd-boy. The lady
up, then, pointing to
would say, " Pretty



back the articles safe and sound. You must not suppose that Dash really asked for the goods; he only took the basket, in which was a slip of paper naming the articles wanted. The grocer generally served Dash as soon as he entered the shop, for this reason: Dash did not like waiting, so that if the grocer did not perceive him, Dash would soon let him know, by setting up barking, to the annoyance of other customers. Dash was never found loitering along the street, like too many little boys and girls, when sent on errands. Little boys and girls, and big boys and girls too, may take a lesson from Dash, and always go willingly, quickly, and obediently. They will not only please their parents, but will feel a happy reward in their own breasts. God has promised to bless good and obedient children.

A gamekeeper of my acquaintance has a dog that has been trained to bring from home almost any article that his master requires. A gentleman, who doubted the fact, stayed in the keeper's house one day to watch the dog, who was to be sent a distance of about four miles for his master's "*Shot-belt No. 1.*" When the dog arrived at the house he began to bark, so as to gain the attention of his mistress. On being admitted, he looked up at the various articles on the wall, as much as to say, "My master has sent me for one of his belts." There were several belts hung in a row on the wall, and the keeper's wife took down No. 4;


All the others,
but the sagacious
of them. The
as handed down,
ed it, and off he
uld carry him, and
s master's feet.

ould the lady say when she
dash to go an errand? Tell
know about Dash going to
r's. What lesson may little
girls take from Dash? On
essage was a gamekeeper's
? Tell all you know about

irst ten lines.

h.

Ac-quain'-tance.
Doubt'-ed.
Va'-ri-ous.



LETTING

XLV.—LETTIN

Aches, is in pain.
Stamp, to strike with the foot.
Tread, to set the foot.
Lower, to look dark.

Poor mother's head
How very quiet
This Wednesday
She's resting now
If she could get to
She should be

I will not sing, or
And Tommy will
Or stamp across
And little Meg will
Not to tread heavily
Or loudly shout

When first the clock
I thought that we
And now you
We can't go out just
But we may be quiet
And well am

Tommy can rig his
And make it smart
And Meg may
And I will put my
And read aloud a
Or tell you all

Tell the nouns and adjectives in the
Write to Dictation the last verse.

XLVI.—A GOOD LO

Bould'-er, a round piece of rock.	Craft, f
De-sery', to discover.	De-pend
Fare, food.	Clamb'-
Glances, darts.	culty
stream'-ing, flying.	For'-eign
Perch, lofty seat.	count
Truff, stern.	Roam, t

THE fisher's boy, with joyfu
Has climbed a boulder hi
Far o'er the waves his fathe
He clearly can descry.

His mother, in their little co
Has spread the homely fa
And hung the dry clothes to

To hail his father's safe return,
And lend a helping hand.

His mother, too, is quickly there ;
Her husband's voice is gruff,
But there's a true and loving heart,
Beneath his coat so rough.



And many hands make speedy work
The laden craft to clear
Of fish, on which their hopes depend
For winter clothes and cheer.

Wee Willie feels himself a man,
To clamber o'er the boat—
Of all the fisher boys about
The bravest lad afloat.

Of Him who rules the deep,
But seek for grace to guide him
And all His ways to keep.

That he may meet his parents
On that delightful shore,
Where all who love and serve
Shall dwell for evermore !

Write all the nouns and adjectives in the first
Write to Dictation the two last verses.

XLVII.—NO MILI

crets, hidden things.	Cheer'-less,
t'-ed, pushed out the lips.	Nour'-ish-i
'-ter-ing, speaking low.	Talk'-at-iv
-fish, thinking too much	talking.
f one's self.	Ear'-nest-l
'-er-y, wretchedness.	Bound'-ing
-lorn', wretched.	Cheer'-ful-l

IE of tl

to be happy. A very poor
 lane behind his mother's
 very cruel to his wife
 beat them.

One day this poor w
 mother to beg a little ne
 Mrs. Manly had none to
 had saved for Robert's s
 the poor creature this," s
 do without his milk for
 his mother told him how
 milk for the poor sick b
 this at all. He pouted a
 eat his bread and butt
 about the milk being *his*,
 any right to it.

His mother was very sc
 and she lifted up her head
 He would take away the
 him a better boy. The n
 with her to see this po
 the sight of their misery
 they went down the la
 How cold and forlorn e
 It made little Robert shiv
 cheerless home. The po
 Manly, over and over a
 "It kept the baby still a
 father didn't beat her—
 and finds her crying he

hungry, and wants

an spare you any

"I want to very

now I can't expect

ood, and I'm very

ould do for you?"

he most is a drop

, and kissing her

ert didn't say a

r very talkative.

estly about some-

g, but prayed in

h him to feel and



the girl, came in and a thing was seen of the By and by he came covered over with a cheerfully—

“Mother, the baby’s took it to her. Now she mother said, ‘God bless that was to me; and very good to-night (say my *no milk*.”

Yes, little Robert was Saviour’s words, “It is to receive,” when he saw the “*no milk*” was because made him happier to see sick baby than to drink

QUESTIONS

What is one of the great secrets of being happy? In order to do this what must we learn to be? How old was little Robert Manly? What did he like to have? Who lived near his mother’s house? What kind of a man was the father? What brought the poor woman one day to Robert’s mother? What did Mrs Manly say about the milk? What did she say to Robert at supper?

Tell the nouns and adjectives

READING

Pleas’-ing.	Re-fuse
Fam’-i-ly.	Mis’-er-
Chi’-dren.	Shiv’-er.
Cru’-el.	Ex-pect’
Crea’-ture.	Ob-liged

ouse. The father was very *cruel* to him and often beat them. One day the poor Robert's mother to beg a little new milk, she had none to *spare except* what she had for supper, but she *thought* that Robert could wait once, so she gave away the milk to the

Commit to memory the following

He that blows in the dust fills his
He is an ill boy that goes like a thief
is whipped.

All that is said in the parlour shall
be hall.

A lie has no legs, but scandal has
Lookers'-on see more than players
It is a long lane that has no turning
It is an ill cause that none dare serve
The blood of the soldier makes
general.

He that by the plough would till
then hold on driving

REVISAL OF WORD EXERCISES.

Write to dictation the following words, underline such as are nouns, doubly underline the adjectives, and tell the meaning of those in italics:—

Arching, appearance, *achieved*, *ancient*, *agreeable*, alarmed, attention, *ascending*, afraid, across, *applied*, attracted, ashamed, admitting, against, anxious, articles, annoyance, acquaintance, animal, aches, *amused*, accident, appear, accent.

Business, because, bonnet, builded, bottles, boulder, bounding, bridge.

Convenience, carriage, companions, cottage, creature, clothing, children, contrive, comfortably, careful, claws, circles, creeping, Chesterfield, college, counsel, constantly, conscience, customers, craft, clamber, content, coarsest, cutting, callow, coral-workers, conceived, copse, contrive, cheerless, cheerfully, cruel, convulsions, collection, captured, couple, courage, catch.

Disposition, disdain, deserved, disheartened, duties, decent, donkey, dainties, dangerous, difficulty, desperate, drowning, disregard, doubted, descry, depend, descend.

Enjoying, exulting, endeavour, efforts, entangled, eagle, enough, empty, example, exposed, especial, errand, earnestly, expect, except, ensues, enemy, earn.

Friends, frightful, fallen, future, favourite, fasten, family, float, foreign, forlorn, favour, folly, feature, forehead, faint, fierce, female, fare, faggots, furnace.

Glittering, gaudy, gaily, gracefully, glorious, gentle, grocer, glances, gruff, generations, generous, gleaner.

Happened, hanging, hundred, horror, happier, hatchet, honour.

Instance, island, insect, imitate, imagine, ignorant, indifferent.

Jacket.

Knocked, knowledge, kinsman.

Laughed, lovely, likely, language, loiterers, lower, lane.

Meanness, mountain, mighty, market, mistress, muttering, misery, minutes.

Nicely, nature, nimbly, noise, naughty, noticing, noblest, neighbourhood, nestlings, nourishing, notice.

Offered, ocean, oft-repeated, occasions, outstretched, obedient, obliged.

Pleased, provide, parents, possible, piece, prey, patient, panniers, praises, people, placed, pavement, purely, pleasure, perfectly, purple, peacock, proverb, persevere, patiently.

shuffling, *square*, swooping, *speck*, *start*, *sense*, *sheaf*, sailing, stacks, speech, *satin*, severe, shrill, stitch, *secure*, stains, scream, seized, shiver, *sickle*, suffering, *sympathy*, somebody, sighing, *secrets*, stopped, shoulders, *Sorrows*, struggle, *society*, safety, *serious*, Taunting, tripping, through, *temptation*, tread, tale, talkative, tumbles, *tease*, teach.

Undertakings, unsightly, *untidy*, usually.

Vulgar, various, village.

Watching, *watch*, waiting, woman,



